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Fifteenth Year

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CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

As to "Regulation": It is better to own than to be owned.

There is an organization of 260 Socialist students at the University of Michigan.

We demand the ownership of big industry by the people, in order that the trust benefits may be shared by all.

When you think of all the many party men assassins you begin to think that the most law-abiding people are the Social-Democrats.

The Socialists of Russia, although the workers are badly disenchanted by the scoundrelly czar, are making great efforts to land some representatives in the new duma, with what success remains to be seen.

The attempted assassination of Roosevelt intended for a time to take public attention away from the big plutocrats, the Filsons and the Perkins and their kind, who are supporting the bull moose movement.

Hereafter the British trade union congress will send a fraternal delegation to the annual labor congress in Canada. And the man chosen to be the first delegate to go is none other than the well known Socialist, Will Thorne.

While Kehr Hurdle was touring this country in the interests of the Socialist propaganda, a woman in his own country died and willed him \$19,000 in trust, to be expended in furthering the Socialist agitation and education in Great Britain.

Speaking of bravery and having cowards also in mind, how illuminating was that recent appeal of the L. W. lawyers to the governor of Massachusetts to protect the lives of Haywood and the other notoriety-seeking leaders of the anarchistic revival.

The organ of the Western Federation of Miners calls attention to the fact that while certain well-organized skin-pelts in this country, calling themselves organized workers, are killing about smashing the ballot box with an axe, the same workers of Belgium, filled with the real spirit of labor solidarity, are planning a general strike to secure for themselves the right to use the ballot.

Edmond Kelly's book "Twentieth Century Socialism," was written in answer to the attacks made on Socialism and Socialists by Theodore Roosevelt, in The Outlook, long before he ever dreamed that he would ever find it handy to appropriate some of our program. It is an exceedingly good book to get people to read just now and to advise our readers to secure copies for themselves and for lending to their friends. It may be ordered from this office, price \$1.

The recent convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters filled the hall on political discussions in the lobby by adopting a resolution, after a long debate, between Socialists and capitalist party dues, urging the subordinate unions to make a study of the question of economics. It also ordered its recreant president to get out of the Civic Federation. Also it branded Oscar Straus, Bull Moose candidate for-governor of New York, as a "scab-herder." It's no use, Mr. Gompers. You may try to sweep back the waters of the ocean of working class common sense, but it is no use!

The American Federation Weekly, in its pleasure to note, is now making a big effort to organize the steel workers, and has drafted an appeal to the said workers to organize for their own betterment, translated into the various languages represented in the steel industry. It is almost a desperate effort, and should have been made before—but one wonders why Mr. Gompers does not make use of one of those Civic Federation champagne banquets between the labor leaders and the plutes, to beg that the steel men allow the steel industry to be organized again. What are those banquets for? (Ahem: it is not hard to guess what they are for—they are for the plutes!)

The Machinists' Monthly and other labor official organs are carrying full page advertisements of the Wilson and Marshall ticket containing some smoothly-written stuff about Wilson's alleged friendliness to labor and not very much about Marshall's conduct in the same direction. In the leading farm journals the Republicans are putting full page laudations of Taft and his tribe. And so it goes. In writing the foregoing I am not singling out the Machinists' Magazine, but showing the old, party tactics. As a matter of fact the magazine referred to is doing powerful work to fill workingmen with a sense of labor solidarity on the political field, and the organization it represents has no avowed Socialist as its highest official.

It is reported that a consolidation of the unions in the clothing industry is being quietly arranged under the A. F. of L. auspices. It is but another evidence of the logic of the time at work in the regular trade union movement. Gompers may set his hand

against the industrial form of union organization, but he cannot escape it, big as he thinks himself. For a time the so-called Industrial Workers fooled people into thinking that it stood for the industrial form, and its tactics were such that it simply brought grist to Gompers' mill, but that is all past. Every move on the capitalist side of the board makes it more and more imperative that the union men get closer to the industrial form. There must be a complete organization on the labor side as on the capitalist side, if there is to be equal fighting.

Beginning next week in our juvenile department there will begin the second part of the story "Hans, the German Boy," under the new name of "The Young Jack Tar, or A Boy's Life in the Navy." I am calling attention to this matter again because I think it important that as many boys as possible be told of the accurate account of a boy's real experiences in Uncle Sam's floating war department, and an unvarnished tale that will give real life as it is, not as "historians" and capitalist writers make it appear to be. If a boy wants to enter the navy it is all right, but he should know exactly what the step means before taking it. No boy should be tricked into such an important step. "Marty" Gale grew in the navy. He thought it was to be a life of heroism, of constant patrolling on the back for work well performed and a fine way to see the world. What he really found it will be told in his further tale of Hans, the German Boy. Our government may feel justified in painting false pictures of life in the navy in order to get recruits, but the question will force itself to the front: Is it fair dealing? Our warships are full of Socialists, and the kind of treat-

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Robert Hunter Discusses Two Leading Rooseveltians

---Lyman Abbott and George W. Perkins

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

I shall never forget the time that Dr. Abbott went to New Haven and warned the young men there not to become Socialists.

He praised the Steel Trust for its kindness to its employees. (I suppose he has read the Pittsburgh Survey.) He then attacked the Sagamore Trust, because it was stealing dishonestly.

He spoke, indeed, of many things, and especially laid stress on the fact that it was better to have Carnegie as a boss than Croker.

Croker is, in his mind, a bad political boss. Carnegie, a good capitalist boss. He did not suggest that as things now are, we have the pleasure of working under both bosses, Carnegie and Croker.

He did not estimate that wherever we are bosses like Carnegie, there are also bosses like Croker.

He did not suggest that if it were not for Boss Carnegie, Boss Croker could not exist.

It was an argument ad hominem. He knew the Yale boys disliked Croker and admired Carnegie.

He did not flout their ambition. He knew that the future Carnegies would applaud his words when he warned them against becoming the slaves of the Crokers.

There is something very sad these days about the policy of the very able and gifted Dr. Lyman Abbott. Probably no preacher in this country had won by vigorous defense of truth a position more enviable.

During a good part of his life he led a crowd of truth-seekers. He has done a great service to the church, and now as an aged and distinguished clergyman he occupies an eminent position.

He used to say he was a Socialist. At least he used to praise the aspirations of the Socialists.

When few men dared to say a kindly word for these much-hated men Lyman Abbott spoke our fearless in their defense. That is surely to his credit.

And the fact is, Dr. Abbott knows what Socialism is. He knows what Socialists stand for. He knows that in all portions of the world they are fighting the battle of man against the rule of mammon.

He knows, therefore, when he says, "If I earn a coat it is not right that the government should take it and give it to somebody else," that no Socialist has ever advocated that.

It was Jesus—whom we supposed Dr. Abbott followed—and not Karl Marx, who said, "Any man take away the coat let him have the cloak also."

What Dr. Abbott says is that under the Socialist program the government would become the employer of every one and the position of industrial and political boss would be combined, he knows that no Socialist lives who would not protest with him agains that state.

He says, "I look forward to an industrial democracy where the users of tools become the owners of tools." And when he says that Dr. Abbott knows perfectly well that that is the whole end and aim of modern Socialism.

Could anything be more strange than this extraordinary transformation in Dr. Lyman Abbott? He builds up an idea which is hateful and calls it Socialism.

He then builds up an idea which is advocated by every Socialist in the world, and he speaks as if the Socialists were fighting that idea.

He says he believes in industrial

democracy and gives the impression that the Socialists oppose industrial democracy. Yet he knows, when he says that, that for fifty years Socialists have been fighting for nothing else.

He knows that such an idea as industrial democracy has never entered into the heads of those who oppose Socialism.

And he knows that fifty million Socialist men, women and children suffer and sacrifice to build up a party to work for industrial democracy.

He knows that Perkins, Munsey, Teddy and every progressive is fighting that idea. They want to protect "private" capital.

He knows that capitalists, university presidents, editors, writers and preachers have fought with utmost bitterness that Socialist ideal—that the users of the tools should be the owners of the tools.

He knows that men have so hated

TAKE A LOOK AT PERKINS

The biggest man back of Perkins is Perkins. For fifteen years Perkins has been Socialism coming. I know from personal knowledge that Perkins has been more troubled about Socialism than any other one thing.

He was the skilled brain behind the organization of the harvester trust. It is one of the shrewdest advisors of the steel trust. For years he was the right hand of Morgan, and is to-day one of the king pins in the Wall street world.

George spent \$100,000 a few years ago looking over Alaska, and he is interested in that proposition.

The steel trust, the harvester trust, Alaska, the big insurance companies, and the big banks are all in danger. George thinks, from the growing Socialist movement.

He knows perfectly well that Socialism cannot be defeated by attacking it. It can only be destroyed by imitation.

Therefore George has tried for years to patent something "just as good" to offer to the public.

A few years ago he engineered through the steel trust a scheme of pension funds and profit-sharing for the employees.

Speaking for eight millions in pensions set aside for the employees of two or three years ago, he said, "In these results is there not a form of Socialism of the highest, best and most ideal sort, a Socialism that makes real partners of the employer and employee, and yet preserves the right to private property?"

Now, think! Hasn't that familiar sound? Well, that's the keynote of the Progressive platform. It is the very inspiration of George Perkins' soul. Reforms, promises, good will, generous sentiments; an imitation of the immediate program of the Socialists. This is "just as good," says George, yet it preserves the right to private property.

Well, let's examine what George's reforms have done in the steel trust, and perhaps we can get a line on what he intends to do when Teddy goes to Washington.

Read the following financial statement of the United States steel trust, and you will see the game:

EARNINGS APPLIED IN IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

Aggregate net income (above charges and above contributions to various funds) from date of April 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1909. \$616,520,544.

Dividends paid—On preferred stock (6% per cent) \$124,194,352

that great idea that they have used all their cunning to ignore that demand, and in order to confuse the people have fought Socialism as atheism, as free love, as communism, as spoliation.

We can forgive Roosevelt much because Roosevelt does not know. When he distorts our views, falsifies our position and attacks us for what none of us believe, we can forgive him because he doesn't know.

But Dr. Lyman Abbott knows. He has read our books. He is familiar with the thought of our chief thinkers. This very article of his faith—that tool users should be tool owners—he has plucked from the heart of our program.

What then shall we think of one whom we always respected when we find him playing the tricks of the interested to deceive the shallow and frighten the foolish?

He knows that men have so hated

that great idea that they have used all their cunning to ignore that demand, and in order to confuse the people have fought Socialism as atheism, as free love, as communism, as spoliation.

They might grow reckless and give \$30 to every family in the United States.

They might grow fat and give \$30 to every child and laborer in the United States, which would be enough to give him or her two years more of school.

They might become luxurious and give an automobile to every family in New York city at Christmas.

They might become merciful and give a pension of \$300 to every unemployed person in the United States.

They might build out-of-town Phipps and erect with this sum 10 great hospitals in every state of the union to care for those suffering from tuberculosis.

They might become better Socialists than George and give a pension of \$100 a year to every steel worker and to every white man, besides, in the United States who is over 60 years old.

They might do more. They might, with this sum of money, have bought the entire original steel trust twice over with all its mills, factories, ore mines and coal mines, and they might have kept one trust for themselves and given the other one to the bosses.

And they might have worked their own and let the capitalists work theirs.

This might have been Socialism. This might have meant industrial democracy. It might have meant peace and plenty for every one of the miserable toilers in the mills of the great trust.

But this is not the kind of Socialism that George W. Perkins talks about. His Socialism is different.

His Socialism says to every single steel worker—man, woman or child—"Make us a present of \$2,000 in nine years, and we will return to each one of you handsome old age pension of \$40."

It says, "Yield us a net income in nine years of \$616,000,000 and we will be generous with you and put aside the fabulous sum of \$8,000,000 to care for those of you who are crippled or injured and for the families of those who are killed."

And that means that George bribes them with the product of their own labor.

Not only does he seek with this bribe to bind the workers to this stupendous robbery, but, even to keep them from associating together to protect their interests.

And there's another string to the bribe. For those who take it are pledged not to leave his employ or to take part in any protest against the robbery and brutality of those eminent Socialists on Wall street.

And just as George hopes by pensions to abolish trade unions, so he hopes by the promise of reforms through the Progressive party to abolish political unions.

Now, consider what this \$616,000 net income might do for the workers of America.

If the employees of the United States steel trust had this fund they

will be able to do for the workers of America.

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Science Understands the Stomach

Treating Indigestion with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is an Exact Science—They Give Quick Relief.

Medical men have learned more about the stomach than perhaps any other vital organ. They have discovered why the stomach rebels at certain conditions—what causes the formation of gases—what causes flatulence, heartburn, dyspepsia, burning sensation, brash, and all the other disorders of the stomach.

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Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a medicine. They are a scientific compound that supplies the stomach with the digestive agents which it is itself unable to provide. When your stomach is sick and not working right—when it fails to give out enough of the digestive juices to properly take care of the food you eat, these tablets will make up the deficiency. You will have no indigestion. Your food will digest thoroughly.

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Some of the most prominent men carry these tablets in their vest pockets when they attend banquets, etc., and never fail to take them.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at 5¢ a box.

Henry Ashton

By ROBERT ADDISON DAGUE
Attorney-at-Law.

This thrilling little story, written in a fluent and attractive style, with enough love affair worked in to make it palatable and interesting, carries a strong argument for Socialism on every page. "Henry Ashton" places before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism. Every argument that can be offered against Socialism is treated fairly, and each in its full strength. This is a very effective book in the hands of those calling for "light" reading. Buy now.

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Last Chapter in Hellish Anti-Labor Tragedy--Hatters' Union Mulcted \$240,000!

A verdict of \$80,000 has been given in the federal court at Hartford, Conn., against the members of the Danberry Hatters' Union. The verdict having been returned under the Sherman anti-trust law, the firm in whose favor it was rendered will be entitled to a judgment triple the amount of the verdict, or \$240,000.

The verdict in question is the last chapter in the celebrated case against the Danberry hatters. In 1903 suit was brought against Danberry Hatters' Union and its members individually by D. E. Lowe & Co., which charged that it had suffered loss by the efforts of the union to induce union men to refrain from buying its hats, which did not bear the union label.

An appeal was taken to the supreme court to determine if the anti-trust law could be invoked against labor organizations. The court held that the law applied to labor unions, though when it was enacted congress had no intent to give it such application, or, at least, if such intent were present, the authors of the measure and its supporters concealed it from the public.

The case was then returned for trial upon its merits. A verdict was rendered against the union and its members and the houses of 192 hatters were attached to satisfy the judgment of the court. An appeal was taken and a new trial ordered because of the unfair rulings of the trial court.

The verdict now rendered leaves little hope that the hatters will save their homes.

The fact that such an infamous perversion of the law is possible is due entirely to the lack of solidarity among the workers and their failure to unite on the political field.

In England, when such a decision was handed down by the highest court in the land, the workers abandoned the old "pure and simple" tactics, and went into politics. They sent over fifty Socialist-labor members to parliament. THE EFFECT WAS INSTANTANEOUS. THE VERDICT OF THE COURT WAS REVERSED, BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT AND THE ODIOUS DECISION RECALLED.

If the workingmen of the United States were to send fifty Socialists to the next congress, is there any one so simple as to think that there would be any hesitation by the house of representatives and the senate to amend the anti-trust law to exempt labor organizations and the agricultural associations from the provisions of the law?

IMAGINE THE PANIC THAT WOULD SEIZE UPON THE CAPITALISTIC INTERESTS AND THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS IF THE NEWS SHOULD BE FLASHED ACROSS THE CONTINENT AND TO EUROPE THAT THE AMERICAN WORKINGMEN HAD AWAKENED TO THEIR INTERESTS AND ELECTED FIFTY SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS!

Even the election of a Socialist municipal administration in Milwaukee, with its authority and power so checked and hedged about that whenever it sought to interfere in any way with private exploi-

tation it came in conflict with the courts, was a shot that literally was heard around the world.

In England, the Duke of Devonshire, who is president of the Anti-Socialist Union, felt that there was need to issue a pamphlet setting forth the "failure" of the Seidel administration a few months after its inauguration. Even today, European newspapers devoted to sustaining hereditary privilege and capitalistic exploitation are gravely telling their readers that Socialism was tried in Milwaukee and failed.

If a parochial election could cause such alarm among those who are riding on the people's backs, what would be the effect of a national upheaval such as would result if the large body of American workingmen were to cease giving support to the political parties which are dominated and controlled by the capitalistic interests and by giving support to the Socialist ticket, send a large delegation of their representatives to Washington to challenge government of, by and for plutocracy?

Do you think that there would be a further putting around over injunction legislation and court decisions directing the seizure of the homes of workingmen and the eviction of their families, when the same courts have held that fines against a corporation in excess of its capital stock are excessive, though plainly prescribed by the law, and in violation of the constitution?

NOT ON YOUR LIFE.

Capitalism is Rapidly Verging

BY R. A. DAGUE.

(Written for The Herald).

Every careful student of the economic situation in the United States knows that the country is steadily moving toward bankruptcy and financial chaos unless it will arrive there at no distant day unless the disaster is averted by adopting Socialism, or, if not that, by plutocracy and a military despotism. Our trusts, railroads, banking—in short, all our industrial methods have about run their race. They are nearly ripe as privately owned properties. In truth, many of them are dead ripe now, and have become a national danger. They must be owned by the people collectively, or we will soon have here a nation composed of a few enormously rich men and millions of propertyless slaves. The situation is an alarming

Toward Climax

is paying a tax of \$100 a year in sub-

porting the overcapitalization of our industries.

Overcapitalization, therefore, is obviously one of the most important problems confronting the American people today.

The Chicago & Alton was capitalized at \$80,000,000. When turned over to the purchasing syndicate in 1899 it was capitalized at \$94,500,000.

That one railway company alone, therefore, pocketed sixty-four millions of dollars which cost them nothing. If that is not going something for nothing—if indeed it is not plain stealing

"Thirty billions of the stocks of our industrial or tariff trusts, represent only water."

"On this stock, dividends of about \$1,500,000,000 are paid yearly, amounting to approximately \$18.00 a person or nearly \$100 an American family!"

"This \$1,500,000,000 is not picked up out of the streets, but comes out of the consumers."

"An average family in this country

"run" of depositors on the banks for their money the banks could not pay five cents on the dollar.

The banking system is ripe also. One of these days a great bank panic and general smashup will convulse the country from ocean to ocean.

Again, the American people are practically bankrupt. The borrowing classes owe the money loaned to them about \$70,000,000,000, or over twenty-five times more than all the money in the country. These debts, it is estimated, bear an average rate of interest of 5 per cent, or an interest crop of thirty-five hundred millions (\$3,500,000,000). The money loaning class is reaping from the borrowing class a crop of annual interest which nearly equals the value of all the staple farm products of the country.

A half century ago the total wealth of the United States was eight billions, and the producing classes owned 67 per cent of it. The total wealth now is estimated at one hundred and ten billions, but the producing classes own but ten per cent of it.

The money lenders, the profit taking schemers, the stock waterers, the parasites, own all of that colossal sum except 19 per cent of it. Over forty millions of the American people pay

no taxes and are practically property

less, and they are the people, too, who, by their labor, create all the wealth.

Fifty thousand "capitalists" own more property than \$5 billions. They got it through interest, profits, stock waterings, monopoly and other methods of acquisition without rendering an equivalent therefor. Individualism, say they, are equal opportunities to all. That is not true. There are 2,000,000 of children being worked like slaves. In the mills, factories and mines. Are their opportunities equal to those of the children of the rich? If nobody produced wealth and everybody engaged in exploiting men the nation would soon be destroyed. Individualism clamors for the privilege of a few individuals to acquire ownership of the entire wealth of the nation if they can get it by virtue of laws of their own enacting, without themselves producing one dollar of wealth. They preach the philosophy of "the survival of the fittest," and the "fittest" are understood to be the most selfish and crafty. This doctrine promises rich rewards for exploitation and provides poverty and jails for the honest workers. Let the honest individuals provide and inaugurate new enterprises providing employment to all willing to work. Let the profits be reaped by the nation. Individualism is the "antithesis" of the "survival of the fittest." In every state in the nation individualists have enacted "vestrymen" laws. Under these statutes, poverty is a crime. Any man without visible means of support, though he be an honest man seeking employment, can be arrested as a vagrant, and be put in a chain gang, and in many states a police officer can inflict this penalty without action of court or jury. The cup of the iniquity of the American nation is nearly filled. Soon the competitive system of individualism will totter to its fall. Nature

and eternal justice has so decreed. No civilization can be built permanently on dishonesty, greed, injustice, slavery of the weak and helpless, and the right of one man to rob his fellow man of all or part of his labor and then punish him as a criminal after he has robbed him. Co-operation and a "square deal" must take the place of "individualism." Right is the law of heaven and earth.

It is said that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Our old party leaders are playing as foolish and as wicked a part as did the ancient tyrant.

If we would avoid chaos and anarchy some forward steps must be immediately taken toward the collective ownership and operation of those things which should be owned collectively. Let all national banks be made national in fact. Let the government own and manage them and all depositors be guarded against loss. Let the American people enter upon a well defined and persistent system of acquiring collective ownership of public utilities and inaugurate new enterprises providing employment to all willing to work. Let the profits be reaped by the nation. Individualism must be restrained, but the plutocracy will not. Nature must ever willingly get off the back of her slave.

I entreat every honest voter to support the Socialist party—the only party that understands the needs of the country and has the proper remedy for our national ill.

WISCONSIN

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Carl D. Thompson.

Lieutenant Governor—Henry M. Pukas.

Secretary of State—Rae Weaver.

State Treasurer—Henry J. Ammann.

Attorney General—Lynn D. Jephcott.

CONGRESSMEN.

First district—Joseph Orth, Keweenaw.

Second district—Edward D. Dennis, Sheboygan.

Third district—W. E. Madison, Madison.

Fourth district—W. R. Gaylord, Milwaukee.

Fifth district—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee.

Sixth district—Martin Georgeson, Manitowoc.

Seventh district—C. A. Noetzelman, La Crosse.

Eighth district—C. A. Boosman, Grand Rapids.

Ninth district—James Oliver, Green Bay.

Every Saturday



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of its Contributors

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Mailer, August 20, 1901.

FOR PRESIDENT
Eugene V. Debs
OF INDIANAFOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Emil Seidel
OF WISCONSIN

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas.—When a jury selected here today to pass on the case of D. J. Foley, charged with receiving stolen goods, happened to be made up entirely of union men, the court was confronted with an unexpected situation. The jurors found Foley guilty and sentenced him to a day in jail, specifying, however, that their idea of a day was eight hours.

The judge, jury, sheriff and the prisoner joined in a debate on the question, but the court finally ruled that 24 hours was what the law intended should represent a day's incarceration. Foley was then sentenced to serve the 24 hours.

AT IDAHO FALLS. Idaho.—"Although the crowds were perhaps not as large as met with in the more populous states, the enthusiasm everywhere was inspiring," declared Vice Presidential Candidate Seidel in reviewing his tour through Wyoming and Idaho, before leaving for Montana and the Pacific coast states. "Much can be expected from these states for the cause of Socialism and I am sure that they will make good the expectations."

These were three of the western states that Socialist Presidential Candidate Debs was forced to miss in his recent hurried trip to the Pacific coast. In the absence of the presidential candidate the Socialists in these states were overjoyed to secure the opportunity to use the vice presidential candidate in their campaign and it is felt everywhere that considerable good was accomplished as a result.

The growth of Socialist strength everywhere indicates that the presidential and vice presidential candidates in 1916 will have their hands more than full with demands upon their time and that they will be glad to get the services of Socialist congressmen to help carry the message of Socialism to the nation.

Swings Into Idaho. Candidate Seidel's swing into Idaho, including speeches at Twin Falls, Pocatello and Idaho Falls, covered merely the agricultural section, failing to reach into the mining districts.

The Socialist vote in Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, in 1910, did not show the strength that the poll next month is expected to develop. In Wyoming there were 552 votes in 1902; 1,077 in 1904; 1,827 in 1906; 4,715 in 1908, and 2,152 in 1910. In Utah we find that the highest vote so far was reached in 1905, when 5,767 ballots were cast for Socialism. This had decreased to 4,895 in 1908, with about the same number in 1910. It is expected that several thousand will be added to this figure this year. In Idaho the high figure of 6,100 was reached in 1908, showing a gradual and steady gain. This fell in the congressional elections of 1910 to 5,791.

Nothing to Retard.

There is nothing in these states to retard Socialist growth and progress except organization.

Idaho is a woman suffrage state. In Twin Falls between 35 and 40 women gather weekly to study Socialism. They are active in the work of the party and much of its growing success can be attributed to their efforts.

Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange, indeed, if so celestial an article as Freedom should not be highly rated.—Thus, Paine.

Socialism in Big Union

Milwaukee delegates returning from the Washington convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners bring word that the Socialists won a signal victory in the big national gathering of organized labor, representing 150,000 men. Socialism was endorsed to the extent that it was recommended to the membership for study. At the same convention, the Socialists denounced the National Civic Federation and compelled President W. D. Huber to resign his membership in that organization. Although defeated, the Socialists at the convention of the International Molders' union, which closed at the Auditorium Saturday, made a strong fight against the National Civic Federation.

Both of these Socialistic actions were opposed by the conservative element in the carpenters' union—the second largest labor organization in the country.

Many of the national bodies of organized labor have forced a severance of all relationships with the National Civic Federation, among them the United Mine Workers, the largest labor union in the country. The National Civic Federation has in its membership many high labor leaders, among them Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and President Joseph P. Valente of the International Molders.

And now, Carnegie and several of the biggest trust magnates and employers of labor in the country, are also members of the National Civic Federation.

There Must Be Ownership by People

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT.

The Socialists certainly no illusions as to the benefits of governmentally owned industries under the present regime. Government ownership is often introduced not as a democratic measure for the benefit of the people, but as a fiscal measure to provide revenue for the government or to facilitate its military operations. In such cases government ownership may tend to strengthen rather than to loosen the grip of capitalist governments on the people and its effect may be decidedly reactionary.

Government ownership is often introduced by mid-class "reform" parties for the main purpose of decreasing the taxes of property owners and reducing the rates of freight transportation and communication for the smaller business men.

The Socialist demand for government ownership of industries of a public or quasi-public nature, springs from different motives and the demands of the working class—

The National Campaign

(Continued from 1st page.)

clalist was elected commissioner, and the indications are that everything non-Socialist will soon be compelled to combine with the Socialists.

Added to this strength is the power that is to be found in the growing solidarity of the increasing number of miners in the state, members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Labor Movement.

One of the monuments to the labor movement in Utah is the International Worker, official organ of the Utah State Federation of Labor, the Salt Lake Federation of Labor, and the Socialist party of Utah. It is one of the most attractive and instructive weekly publications dedicated to the cause of the working class to be found anywhere in the land.

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Pennsylvania

Things are certainly looking great throughout the state. The comrades in quite a few districts of the state are confident of sending their candidates to legislative seats, and we hope that our organization will be realized. The outlook in several congressional districts is also very bright, and no stone should be left unturned that will turn the tide for us.

Dates for Ida C. Tilton are as follows: Oct. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, North Girard; 2, Meadville; 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 8